

## Herald of Freedom.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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### The Lesson Taught by Kansas.

Any candid and impartial observer must be struck with the wide difference between the state of society existing in the free and the slave States. It has often astonished us to find in Kansas persons of seeming intelligence who desired to introduce the curse of slavery in our midst, and to blight its fair prospects by this evil. We hazard nothing in saying, that morally, intellectually and physically, the inhabitants of the free North are superior to those of the South; and that, therefore, there is more of the elements of prosperity in the institutions among which they are reared, than there is in those of the Southern oligarchy. Hence, by fraud, violence and bloodshed, to fasten upon us. No where is the truth of the above proposition so apparent, as at the present moment, in Kansas. We have here a population composed, mainly, of poor but intelligent farmers, mechanics, and working-men, from the Eastern, Middle and Western States of this Union, who come out with their families and their little all, to seek on the fertile soil of Kansas, a home and a competence. For over two years have they lived here, without law or the barriers that more settled society impose upon its members, subject to persecutions unparalleled, outrages the most fiendish, and a system of terror that the annals of the first French revolution can scarcely equal; yet, we believe, that apart from the wrong acts which have been committed during the war, and such as have grown out of those difficulties, no section of the Union can show a record so clear of crime, during the same period, as Kansas. Most of those crimes, even, will be found to have been committed by members of the opposite party from the southern States. We have no where seen communities where less drunkenness exists, or where the tone of society is more moral, than in our various Free State settlements.

No sooner had the war ceased, in September last, on the arrival of Gov. GEARY, than our people engaged at once in their usual avocations. With greater readiness than they showed in taking up arms, to defend their rights, they resumed the neglected implements of industry. Everywhere in the Free State towns, buildings might be seen rising as if by magic, and the familiar sounds of the axe, the saw and the plane were heard—far sweeter music, to our ears, than the report of the rifle and the whistle of the bullet. School meetings abound, literary associations are projected, and earnestly the people of Kansas seek to lay the foundations of a glorious State. Go out among the farmers, and the same state of things will be found there. You will find the men, who were but lately in the ranks of Freedom's army doing good service for the cause they loved, hard at work upon their neglected fences, preparing their dwellings for winter, and otherwise improving the homes they have struggled so hard to retain. This state of things is a beautiful illustration of the recuperative energy of free institutions. Who, in viewing it, can any longer doubt that Kansas must be free, or that she will thrive best and do most for the future progress of man, as a Free State?

There is no such internal life in a pro-slavery society, as that we have described. No energy that rises above and superior to shocks like those we have had in Kansas—that comes out of the conflict with renewed vigor and fresh courage. Go among our people, and if you find an idle, shiftless man, whose claim is unimproved—whose fences are falling from neglect—whose log cabin has openings large enough to put your hand through, and through which the cold, winter wind whistles, you may, in nine cases out of ten, set him down as a pro-slavery man—one of that ignorant, uneducated class of whites that the slave States spawn upon our new Territories. There are, of course, some few of that party who, possessing capital, wrung from the toil of slaves, keep up an appearance of comfort and thrift. Pro-slavery towns may be known by the traveler in Kansas, by the number of loafers, bar-rooms and whisky shops with which they abound, and the dilapidated appearance of the buildings which compose the settlement.

Slave society in those States where it has obtained a fair foothold, and become the policy and rule of the people, presents, to the superficial observer, some things that may please. It clothes itself, in those communities, with a fair-seeming garment, and by an appearance of a kind, paternal relation between master and slave, strikes such shallow minds as an institution to be desired. Let it be compelled to come in conflict with the opposite system, and engage in a struggle for mastery, how quickly then is the

mask stripped, and all the foulness beneath stands displayed in bold relief. It cannot afford to lose in such a contest, and the first real victory won over it, sounds its knell on the ground where it was gained. There is no energy, no life, no vitality, to resist a defeat, and rise above it. This is the lesson to be learned from the past and present of Kansas, and with all these to prove that Slavery can never be a permanent institution, be productive of good, or be capable of entering into a contest with Freedom, when the latter bares its sinewy arm of toil and industry; is it not to be wondered that any one, with ordinary intelligence, should prefer slave labor and all its effects, to free, intelligent labor, with the innumerable blessings which attend the community that recognizes and honors industry?

### Going to Texas.

A gentleman who has spent a greater portion of his life on the western borders of Missouri, who is familiar with the entire workings of the institution of slavery, and who is at this time a heavy slaveholder, assured us the other day, that the property holders of that State, who have been compelled to pay the expenses of those marauding expeditions into Kansas, have fully determined to array themselves, with all the power they can command, against further interference by the people of that State, with the institutions of Kansas. He said the day had gone by when there was even a hope of making Kansas a slave State. "Every intelligent person, who knows the true state of affairs," said he, "knows this to be the case." He claimed that Stringfellow and Atchison might continue to bluster, but if left to themselves, instead of hurting others, like Col. Benton's bull, they would kill themselves "splurging."

Already many persons in Missouri, who apprehended all was lost if Kansas could not be made a slave State, are preparing to leave with their slaves for Texas. This is but the natural effect of the foolish statements of the demagogues of Missouri, who said "slave labor would be valueless if Kansas was an abolition State." The assertions of those men, that Missouri would be a free State in ten years, if Kansas should be a free State, has done more to make it true, than all the action of the Northern men combined.

### Odd Fellows.

A number of members of the I. O. of O. F. met at the HERALD OF FREEDOM office, in Lawrence, on the afternoon of the 15th inst., and perfected measures for the immediate organization of a Lodge in this city.

The meeting was organized by appointing G. W. BROWN, Chairman, and F. A. HUNT, Secretary. A Committee was chosen to examine the qualification of members present; after which the Committees were appointed to procure a place for regular meetings, and to obtain a charter.

Officers were elected to serve until a regular Lodge was duly instituted. They resolved to meet each alternate Saturday evening, commencing with the first Saturday evening in January, until they are fully organized.

The Lodge will commence its workings with probably between thirty and forty members. Already a good list of names are enrolled, who will join in petitioning for a charter.

Members of the Order, of all parties, are invited to meet with the brothers on the evening of the 3d proximo, whether they desire to attach themselves to this Lodge, or otherwise.

### Selections.

For the first time in several weeks we have been enabled to sit down among our exchanges, and cull from them much valuable matter relating to Kansas. We trust a dish of selections, such as we have made for our readers this week, and placed on the outside pages, will be quite as acceptable as original matter from our pen.

The health of our assistant was such as to entirely preclude his services in our behalf this week. His sickness was brought upon him from exposure, while hauling our present office here from Manhattan, in September last, dodging about on the by-roads to escape the observation of the ruffians who were lurking in the vicinity.

### Letter from London.

In another place, we publish an interesting letter from England, responsive to the author's reflections on receiving and reading the HERALD OF FREEDOM, which a gentleman in our office had forwarded him. It is a soul-inspiring letter, and will be perused with deep interest by every reader of our journal. We are not without hope of being favored regularly with communications from the same classic pen, dating from that distant sea-girt isle, giving the author's reflections and observations on American affairs. It seems he has traveled much in this country, and seen things with the eye of a connoisseur.

Mr. PARKER S. WARD, Great Falls, N. H., has our thanks for a list of thirteen subscribers from that place. He thinks he will be able to send us another in a short time. It is the labor of such friends which enables the HERALD OF FREEDOM to occupy so popular a position in Kansas, notwithstanding the active hostility of its enemies. Send on the names and cash, and we will send the paper.

### Come to Kansas.

In all the Northern States, and in their crowded cities, there are thousands of young men, employed as mechanics, clerks, &c., who work along from week to week, spending all their small earnings to provide for themselves, and those dependent upon them, the mere necessities of life, and seldom saving ought for future competence. Yet these men are industrious and energetic, and in favorable situations, would make themselves independent. To all such, we say, come to Kansas in the Spring. We have land enough for all. Millions of rich acres, are waiting only the toiler's hand, to make them all beautiful with the fruits of cultivation. Every man can secure 160 acres of this fertile soil, and build up for himself a home, such as he could not procure by a life time of hard labor in the older States.

The small capitalist will find here a profitable investment for his funds. He can cultivate the soil or invest in mercantile or mechanical business, with equal profit, and by so doing, he will not only be enriching himself, but also, by employing others, give them a chance to do the same in their turn.

To the men of talent, energy, industry and ambition, Kansas offers a field wide enough for their highest flight, and their most extended efforts. Office, power, influence and position, will be the future prizes of all such, who come to Kansas now. We have an intelligent, thinking, active and self-reliant population, who, assisted by the capital that will pour in upon them, will develop the resources of the country, faster than ever those of other Western States were done. Kansas is the place for the poor man; the man of moderate means; and the man of talent, energy and honesty; to secure that, which all are seeking; a competence, sufficient to make them independent.

To those looking for a Western location, we say, come to Kansas, as early in the spring, as possible, and you will find here all that you desire—a fertile soil, fine climate, beautiful scenery, intelligent society, and the certainty of ample reward for labor. Be not afraid of Missouri, or that Kansas will be a slave State, for its population alone can decide what shall be its future institutions, and the majority of them have already, by word and action, declared in favor of Freedom. Come to Kansas and help to build the State whose foundations we have already laid, and thus aid the onward progress of the whole Union.

### Subscriptions Expiring.

The first half of volume second of the HERALD OF FREEDOM will close with number twenty-five, three weeks hence. All those who subscribed for one year, commencing their subscriptions with No. 27, Vol. 1, and all who commenced with No. 1, Vol. 2, paying for but six months, will find their subscriptions ending with that number, which will bear date January 10th, 1857. Such persons should lose no time in renewing their subscriptions. We shall only publish just papers enough to supply our list; hence if they neglect to renew in time, and are stricken from the books—as all will be who do not re-subscribe prior to that time—they will miss some of the numbers.

In renewing their subscriptions, we hope each old subscriber will forward as many new names as possible, accompanying the same, in all cases, with the cash. Every patron of the HERALD OF FREEDOM can get ten of his neighbors to join with him, by proper exertion, and so make up a club, which we are now furnishing for fifteen dollars.

The mails are safe, both to and from Kansas; and no danger is to be apprehended from Border Ruffian postmasters, as we are favored with a brass lock mail between this point and St. Louis, which is only opened at Independence while on the route.

Remember that no paper is sent from the office until it is paid for, and it is discontinued as soon as the time of the subscription expires.

The Governor of Vermont has appointed JOHN HUTCHINSON, C. W. BABCOCK, and WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, Commissioners in behalf of that State to inquire into the wants and necessities of the settlers from Vermont in Kansas, and report the same to the Governor for relief. Mr. Hutchinson arrived on Monday evening, having come by stage through Missouri, and is now anxious to gain all the reliable information in his power in regard to the absolute necessities of the Vermont settlers, that the proper relief may be furnished as soon as possible.

The new colony, which we stated in our last issue was to start on Thursday, the 11th inst., owing to the weather was detained until Monday morning last, when they finally took their departure for their proposed location, on the Pottawatomie.

We invite attention to an advertisement from the General Agent of the National Kansas Committee, asking for claims against the Committee to be presented to him immediately, at his office, in Lawrence.

Persons who have already sent us clubs at the regular club rates, are at liberty to add as many new names to it as they please at the same rates, to wit: \$1.50 per volume of five numbers.

### Stop it at Once.

It is an easy matter to attempt to crush out men by calling them liars, scoundrels, &c., without adding a shadow of proof in favor of such a proposition. Were a disinterested observer to form an opinion of the people of Kansas from the reports made by each other, there is not an honest man in the Territory, and none but who does not merit the label. The system of crimination and recrimination has been practiced quite long enough, and quite long enough have our leading men been assailed by ambitious demagogues, who wish to ride into popular favor, not on their own merits, but by maligning others, and reducing them to a level with themselves. We do not know a single prominent public man in Kansas whose reputation has not been assailed, in some form. Not content with making false representations about the men, female character has been assailed, most slanderously. This thing must be stopped, and at once. Those who cannot find anything else to engage their attention but to defame their neighbors, should be taught a lesson which will be of practical importance to them, and of which they will have a distinct recollection for life.

### A Cloud on the Horizon.

We regret to learn that a serious misunderstanding has sprung up between the representatives of the Kansas National Committee in Kansas, and some of the members and agents of the Kansas Central Committee, which seems likely to impair, to some extent, the harmony which should characterize those bodies. Whatever differences may exist between them, we are glad to know that the generous donations of our friends in the East will reach their proper destination. In fact, we have sometimes thought this difference might produce a wholesome competition between the parties and induce each to be more prompt in distributing relief among those who are absolutely suffering for the necessities of life.

We invite the attention of the reader to a long letter, in another place, from W. F. M. ARRY, Esq., Agent of the Kansas National Committee, to Gov. GEARY, in regard to locating a university in Kansas. It is a very opportune movement, and one which we trust will be followed up until we have an institution of learning in operation here, which shall be an honor to the nation. Mr. Arny is entitled to the thanks of the people of Kansas, for the zeal he has displayed in favor of the educational wants of our new Territory.

### Liberal Assistance.

A. W. THAYER, Esq., of Northampton, Mass., sends us a large club of subscribers from that Post Office, by the last mail, accompanying his order with a draft for \$75. So we go. The *Spartan Sovereign* suggests that we owe a debt to the Border Ruffians for destroying our office, and imprisoning us through the summer. Be that as it may, we are satisfied it was the poorest investment that party ever made, when they sought to crush out the freedom of the press by trying to crush out the *Herald of Freedom* establishment.

The Leavenworth *Herald* is claiming the largest circulation of any paper published in Kansas Territory. If 1,500 is greater than 4,000, then is the *Herald* correct, otherwise it is laboring under a great error. We venture the assertion that the *Herald of Freedom* has a circulation equal to any three papers published in Kansas Territory, and if its increase shall continue as great for the month following as for the month which has just past, it will equal the whole combined.

The sales of the Indian Trust Lands, which were offered for sale, have closed, save so far as relates to the City of Leavenworth.

It was apprehended, at one time, that a difficulty would ensue at the sale of the city lots; but the interference of Gov. GEARY has removed all cause of trouble, and the sale will continue without further danger of violence.

Notes on any good bank in New England, New York, or Ohio, are current here. We do not like Illinois funds, but take them, when they come to hand. The best currency we have are notes on the State Bank of Missouri. We prefer drafts of \$20 and upwards, made payable to our order, to bank notes.

We are happy to learn that the representatives of the National Kansas Committee, Messrs. HYATT and ARNY, have taken the store room erected by Mr. Cox, on Massachusetts street, and are about filling it with the charities of Eastern donors, for the relief of the necessities in Kansas.

The last half of volume two of the *Herald of Freedom* will commence with No. 26, which will be dated, January 17th, 1856. Our weekly edition from that time will be 5,000 copies. We would suggest that this will be a good time to commence subscriptions.

We entered over one hundred new subscribers on our books last Saturday, and almost the same number on Monday evening last. We call that good work for two days.

### Literary Associations.

One of the most creditable features of our northern society, is the numerous and influential literary associations, libraries, reading-rooms, lyceums and lectures that furnish food for the mind, and have been the nurseries for so many "shining lights" in the literary and political world. This spirit of self improvement is one of the marked distinctions between those States where Freedom exists, and those where slavery rules. In the free States, the tendency is to spread wide the sunlight of knowledge, and throw open every avenue to education, while, on the contrary, in the slave States, the tendency is to concentrate all knowledge and learning in the few, and leave the masses in ignorance, thus leading to an aristocratic, anti-republican system, and to make the privileged few arrogant, ambitious and overbearing; and the many, ignorant, depraved and ruffianly.

We have no where felt the force of the maxim of the celebrated English Jurist, Lord Bringham, that "Ignorance may make men slaves, but Education never," as we have done in Kansas. Our main support here has consisted, not in numbers, but in the moral and intellectual superiority of those who were on the Free State side, which has led them to adhere to principle, and to suffer rather than fail in adherence to its dictates.

We trust that this distinguishing characteristic of northern society, alluded to, will find ample encouragement on the soil of Kansas. We have, in our midst, large numbers of young men who have no place but their boarding-house, or the stores, in which to spend the long winter evenings. The establishment, in Lawrence, of a lyceum, with library, lectures, &c., would be found highly beneficial to this class of our citizens, as well as to the whole community.

Would it not be well to re-organize the Lawrence Athenaeum, which was formed here the winter after the first settlement of the town, and which the more important duties and responsibilities of the exciting contest through which we have passed, has alone caused to fall into abeyance? There was quite a valuable library, of over 500 volumes, belonging to the association, and if reconstituted, will form the nucleus of an institution second to no similar one. The excitement and dangers of war have, we trust, passed forever, and it becomes us to lay aside its influences, and cultivate the arts of peace and civilization.

We ought to have a good series of lectures and debates in Lawrence, this winter, and we have available talent to make them alike interesting and instructive. Who will be the first to move in this matter?

### Herald of Freedom.

We have received within the last few days the names of two new subscribers to the *Herald of Freedom*, each accompanied by \$2. We have also received \$2 each from two of the old subscribers, with the request that we forward the money, as a donation, to Mr. Brown. We shall take great pleasure in forwarding the funds committed to our care for these purposes, by the same more or less. But we shall be particularly pleased if we can send Mr. Brown a good, long list of subscribers at two dollars a head, and also a good round sum made up of donations from old subscribers. Who shall we place next on the list?—*Ed. Leavenworth, N. Y. Journal.*

The editor of the *Journal* is one of the very few editors who understands the position of a Kansas publisher. He commenced, not by sending us his paper, and wishing an exchange, but enclosed two dollars, ordering the paper to his address, remarking that his local country paper would be of no value to us. He received the paper, was pleased with it, and by a well-written notice, interested his subscribers in it. The result was, he sent us eighteen names, with the cash, each for a year. But he is not satisfied yet. He is conscious that Kansas cannot be enslaved while she has a free press. He wishes still farther to enlist the interest of his neighbors in behalf of Kansas. The result of his action is shadowed in the paragraph above, which we clip from his last paper.

Those who desire to see a free press crushed out in Kansas can read such notices and weep, if they choose, but the paper will keep "right on."

G. W. Clark, the infamous Indian Agent of the Pottawatomie, and the murderer of BARREN, has been removed, and his place has been filled by an honest man.

Mr. SRECHER, from Ohio, has been appointed to fill the vacancy of United States Marshal, made such by the resignation of Mr. Donaldson. It is said that Gov. GEARY recommended E. C. GARREY for that post. If so, the Governor must have been ignorant of the standing in the Territory. No man is more despised by all parties than he is.

We have had the pleasure of adding a large number of members of Congress to our list of subscribers during the last week. The members of the State Legislatures supply themselves with the paper, they desire to be thoroughly advised in Kansas matters.

Gov. GEARY passed through Lawrence, on Wednesday morning last, on his way to Leavenworth from Fort Leavenworth.

### The Rush for Papers.

We are compelled to repeat, that we have not a single copy of any preceding number of the *Herald of Freedom*, in our office, save files to the commencement of the volume; consequently, we cannot supply back numbers to new subscribers. We have been increasing our edition 500 a week for the last few weeks, and refusing to sell a single copy to persons who were desirous of sending specimen numbers to friends; and yet they have not been sufficient to equal the increase of regular subscribers. We have doubled our force at the press, running it night and day, and are making every possible arrangement to supply the unexpected demand for papers.

Letters poured in upon us with such unexampled rapidity, we found it impossible to attend to them as they arrived, so we engaged the services of an additional clerk. The office work still dragging, we have engaged the third one. With our own personal supervision of the whole, by laboring fifteen hours a day, we were enabled, on Monday last, to bring up, and get the names of our new subscribers all entered on our books. We hope hereafter, by suitable division of labor, to keep up with our work. None, save those who have looked in upon us during the last two weeks, can judge of the unprecedented rush (no other word will answer the purpose) there has been for the *Herald of Freedom*. A friend, who was in a post office on the borders of Missouri, a few days ago, when our last edition came to hand, says he never saw such a scrambling for a paper. He believes that any number of copies might have been sold for one dollar each, so anxious were they to get the news from Lawrence. If correspondents write us truly, the paper is welcomed with as much avidity in the States. Those who doubt it, will read our weekly list of acknowledgments, and then judge.

We design to increase our means of supplying papers, with the demand, so our friends may still continue active in forwarding the names of new subscribers—the more the better.

### The Quasi-Legal.

We attended the sittings of this body, on Saturday evening last, and were very much pleased with the proceedings. The message of the Governor was read, and was not only a lengthy, but decidedly an able and as amusing production. Some of the measures proposed for the consideration of the house, might be adopted with much credit by legislative bodies of more fame than this assembly. The usual amount of fun and repartee seasoned the evening's entertainment, and the spirit with which it was conducted was highly creditable. The dignified and cordial manner of the Speaker, E. D. LADD, Esq., would have done honor to any parliamentary body. He is evidently well versed in Jefferson and Cushing's Manual.

### Quiet in Missouri.

A gentleman who has just arrived from the East, by stage through Missouri, reports all as quiet in that State. During his entire journey, he heard no harsh expressions about Kansas, although he hailed from Lawrence, and registered himself as such at every hotel where he stopped on the route. He says travelers can come up the direct road, through Independence and Westport, without danger or violence. This is a different state of facts from that which has existed for a year past, and gives us still greater cause to hope for lasting tranquility. In all those disturbances in Missouri, the people of that State have been the great sufferers, and so it will be, while discord prevails.

We are glad to observe that the press of all parties in the States are sustaining Gov. GEARY in his action in the Hays affair. The Democratic press are very severe on Judge Lecompte, and join in recommending his immediate removal. The *Detroit Free Press*, Gen. Cass' organ in Michigan, says:

"It has been a long time obvious that Judge Lecompte is not a proper person for the place he occupies, and we trust the President will find in his recent conduct, cause of removal. Governor GEARY cannot perfectly succeed in his mission to Kansas if the administration of justice remains in the hands of such men as Lecompte."

Who has improved farm claims for sale? Several of our correspondents desire to purchase claims contiguous to Lawrence, while others would purchase them from two to eight miles away. Those having claims they wish to dispose of, can, no doubt, find purchasers very readily by registering them with us.

### City Lots.

We have had several inquires, of late, for city lots in Lawrence. Persons having lots to sell will do well to furnish us with a list of the same, and the price, and we will cheerfully aid them in finding a purchaser.

Mr. CLARK SHOVE, Great Falls, N. H., has our thanks for a large club of papers at that place. He is preparing to send us a still greater addition to our list.

Several communications are laid over for another week, on account of the pressure on our columns.

### President's Message.

The President sent his Annual Message to Congress on the 2d inst. It is a document which can reflect no credit on its author. It is worthy the head of a party, but is too puerile for the head of a great nation. His arguments justify the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and are sophistical and wholly out of place, designed to bolster up the last days of his administration.

He ascribes all the troubles in Kansas to Northern agitators; but says the whole amount of violence was not greater than occasionally takes place in a single city, and is of no permanent consequence.

While reading that document, we felt to thank heaven we had been piously educated, for we are confident nothing else could have saved expressions which good Christians would have censured us for using.

We make the following extracts, so far as relates to Kansas affairs:

"Of this last agitation, one lamentable feature was, that it was carried on at the immediate expense of the peace and happiness of the people of the Territory of Kansas. That was made the battle-field, not so much of opposing factions or interests within itself, as of the conflicting passions of the Revolutionary period in Kansas, and its origin in projects of intervention, deliberately arranged by certain members of that Congress, which enacted the law for the organization of the Territory. And when propagandist colonization of Kansas had thus been undertaken in one section of the Union, for the systematic promotion of its peculiar views of policy, there ensued, as a matter of course, a counteraction with opposite views, in other sections of the Union."

"In consequence of these and other incidents, many acts of disorder it is undeniable, have been perpetrated in Kansas, to the occasional interruption of regular government. Aggressive and most reprehensible incursions into the Territory were undertaken, both in the North and the South, and entered on its northern border by the way of Iowa, as well as on the eastern by way of Missouri; and there has existed within it a state of insurrection against the constituted authorities, not without countenance from inconsiderate persons in each of the great sections of the Union. But the difficulties of that Territory have been extravagantly exaggerated for purposes of political agitation elsewhere. The number and gravity of the acts of violence have been magnified partly by statements entirely untrue, and partly by reiterated accounts of the same rumor or facts."

"That the Territory has been seemingly filled with extreme violence, when the whole amount of such acts has not been greater than what occasionally passes before us in single cities, to the regret of all good citizens, but without being regarded as of general or permanent political consequence."

"Imputed irregularities in the elections had in Kansas, like occasional irregularities of the same description in the States, were beyond the sphere of action of the Executive. Of incidents of actual violence, or of organized obstruction of law, pertinaciously renewed from time to time, have been met as they occurred, by such means as were available and as the circumstances required; and nothing of this character now remains to affect the general peace of the Union. The attempt of a part of the inhabitants of the Territory to erect a revolutionary government, though sedulously encouraged and supplied with pecuniary aid from active agents of disorder in some of the States, has completely failed. Bodies of armed men, foreign to the Territory, have been prevented from entering or compelling to leave it. Preliminary bands, engaged in acts of rapine, under cover of the existing political disturbances, have been arrested or dispersed. And every well disposed person is now enabled once more to devote himself in peace to the pursuits of prosperous industry, for the prosecution of which he undertook to participate in the settlement of the Territory."

"It affords me unmingled satisfaction thus to announce the peaceful condition of things in Kansas, especially considering the means to which it was necessary to have recourse for the attainment of the end, namely, the employment of a part of the military force of the United States. The withdrawal of that force from its proper duty of defending the country against foreign foes or the savages of the frontier, to employ it for the suppression of domestic insurrection, is when the exigency occurs, a matter of the most earnest solicitude. On this occasion of imperative necessity, it has been done with the best results, and my satisfaction in the attainment of such results by such means is greatly enhanced by the consideration, that, through the wisdom and energy of the present Executive of Kansas, and the prudence firmness and vigilance of the military officers on duty there, tranquility has been restored without one drop of blood having been shed in its accomplishment by the forces of the United States."

"The restoration of comparative tranquility in that Territory furnishing the means of observing calmly, and appreciating at their just value, the events which have occurred there, and the discussions of which the government of the Territory has been the subject."

"We perceive that controversy concerning its future domestic institutions was inevitable; that no human prudence, no form of legislation, no wisdom on the part of Congress, could have prevented this."

"It is idle to suppose, that the particular provisions of their organic law were the cause of agitation. Those provisions were but the occasion, or the pretext of an agitation, which was inherent in the nature of things.—Congress legislated upon the subject in such terms as were most consonant with the principle of popular sovereignty which underlies our government. It could not have legislated otherwise without doing violence to another great principle of our institutions, the inalienable right of equality of the several States."

"We perceive, also, that sectional interests and party passions, have been the great impediment to the salutary operation of the organic principles adopted, and the chief cause of the successive disturbances in Kansas. The assumption that, because in the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, Congress abstained from imposing restraints upon them, so that certain other Territories had been subject, therefore disorders occurred in the latter Territory, is emphatically contradicted by the fact that those disorders were not the consequence, in Kansas, of the freedom of self-government conceded to that Territory by Congress, but of unjust interference on the part of persons not inhabitants of the Territory. Such interference, wherever it has existed, by acts of insurrectionary character, or of obstruction to processes of law, has been repelled or suppressed, by all the means which the Constitution and the laws place in the hands of the Executive."

"In those parts of the United States by reason of the inflamed state of the public mind, false rumors and misrepresentations have the greatest currency, it has been assumed that it was the duty of the Executive not only to suppress insurrectionary movements in Kansas, but also to see to the regularity of local elections. It needs little argument to show that the President has no such power. All government in the United States rests substantially upon popular elections. The freedom of elections is liable to be impaired by the intrusion of unlawful votes, or the exclusion of lawful ones, by improper influences, by violence or by fraud. But the people of the United States are themselves the all-sufficient guardians of their own rights, to suppose that they will not remedy in due season, any such incidents, of free freedom, is to suppose them to have ceased to be capable of self-government. The President of the United States has not power to interfere in elections, to see to their freedom, to canvass their votes, or to pass on their legality in the Territories more than in the States. If he has such power the government might be a monarchy in form, but it would be a democracy in fact; and if he had undertaken to exercise it in the case of Kansas, he would have been justly subject to the charge of usurpation, and of violation of the dearest rights of the people of the United States."

"Unwise laws, equally with irregularities at elections, are, in periods of great excitement, the occasional incidents of even the freest and best political institutions. But all experience demonstrates that in a country like ours, where the right of self-construction exists in its complete form, the attempt to remedy unwise legislation by resort to violence, is totally out of place; inasmuch as existing legal institutions afford more prompt and efficacious means for the redress of wrong."

"I confidently trust that now, when the peaceful condition of Kansas affords opportunity for calm reflection and wise legislation, either the legislative assembly of the Territory, or Congress, will see that no act shall remain on its statute-book violative of the provisions of the Constitution, or subversive of the great objects for which that was ordained and established, and will take all other necessary steps to assure to its inhabitants the enjoyment, without obstruction or abridgment, of all the constitutional rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, as contemplated by the organic law of the Territory."

What is Indiana Doing?

LAWRENCE, Dec. 15, 1856.  
G. W. BROWN—Dear Sir:—Having been frequently asked by emigrants from Indiana, if that State was doing anything for the relief of Kansas, accompanied by the request, "If you learn of their doing anything, we wish you would let us know, as we feel grieved to participate in the benevolence of other States while our own is doing nothing." For the information and comfort of all, I would say, that I had an interview, last week, with Mr. Updegraff, the Agent of the Indiana Kansas Fund. He informed me that his visit to this Territory was to ascertain the condition of the people and their necessities, in order to give a proper direction to the funds and assistance of his State; but being dissatisfied with the proceedings, at Topeka, of the Agent of the Central Disbursing Committee, whom he found selling the provisions and clothing, instead of distributing them as the necessities, he had concluded to have nothing to do with the Central Committee, but return immediately to Indiana, and send out their funds by some reliable agent, who would distribute them and attend to the wants of the necessities citizens of Indiana in Kansas, without money and without price, or even thinking anything too good for them.

In a few days, then, we may look for a large supply from Indiana, to help us through the hard winter. Mr. Updegraff will use his influence to obtain funds to enable Free State men to pre-empt the claims they have laboring so hard and suffered so much for. I have no doubt that before spring, there will be an office opened in Lawrence, under the direction of suitable officers, furnished with sufficient funds, to loan on good security, and at reasonable interest, to enable all Free State men to pay for their claims. This ought, certainly, to be done as soon as possible, as without such assistance, many will be unable to retain the homes for which they have paid so dearly. Yours Truly,

THOS. J. ADDIS.

Kansas University.  
The people of Kansas Territory are requested to meet in Lawrence, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to take action in regard to a University, to select a location, and appoint Trustees for the same. Members of all parties, and from all sections of the Territory, who feel an interest in education, are invited to be present. MANY CITIZENS.